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*Grundzüge der Volkswirtschaftslehre (Theoretische Nationalökonomie und Volkswirtschaftspolitik.) Ein Studienbehelf für Hochschüler.* By DR. HERMANN RITTER VON SCHULLERN ZU SCHRATTENHOFEN. (Vienna: F. Tempsky; Leipzig: G. Freytag. 1911. Pp. 478. 12kr.; 10 m.)

Dr. von Schullern, who has prepared this book as a text-book for German high schools, is one of the faculty of the Royal Agricultural High School of Vienna. For American readers, therefore, the book can have interest and value only or chiefly as it throws light on the substance and form of the teaching of economics in such schools.

Part I, on the "fundamentals," treats of needs, goods, economy and national economy, motives of human activity, the goal of human activity, the science of economics, methods of investigation, economic laws, and auxiliary sciences. Part II is a sketch of the development of economic life and economic thought. Part III, on theoretical national economy, has eight chapter divisions, which, following the introduction, discuss in order economic value, wealth, production, exchange, income distribution, the use of goods, and pathological conditions of the social economy (crises). Part IV, an abridged treatment of economic policy, has seven chapter divisions devoted to introduction, a general statement of the problems, the problem of production, the chief questions regarding trade policy, population policy, remarks on poverty, and conclusion.

In view of the purpose of the book, little need be said concerning the author's position on mooted points of theory. In general, he accepts the concepts and treatment and conclusions of the older economics. Here and there, in cases where present-day controversy is keenest, he contents himself with stating the development of the various theories. Of special significance is the fact that the author devotes a whole division of the book, considerably more than a fourth of the whole, to a discussion of practical economic policies; and this, too, in addition to the practical discussions accompanying the treatment of the several parts of economic theory.

With the exception of rather too numerous typographical slips, e. g., qualitative for quantitative (p. 60); inflgoe for infolge (p. 68); grund etsich for grundet sich (p. 80); and Werkkapital for Wertkapital (p. 97), the book is up to the usual excellent standard of German bookmaking. The index is satisfactory.

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